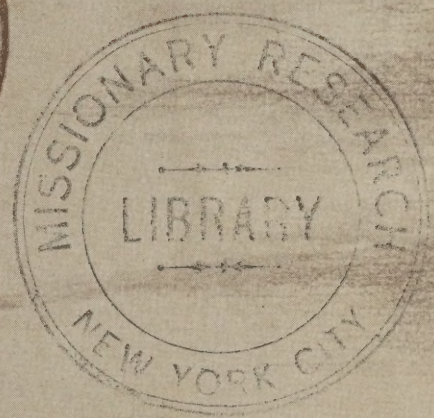
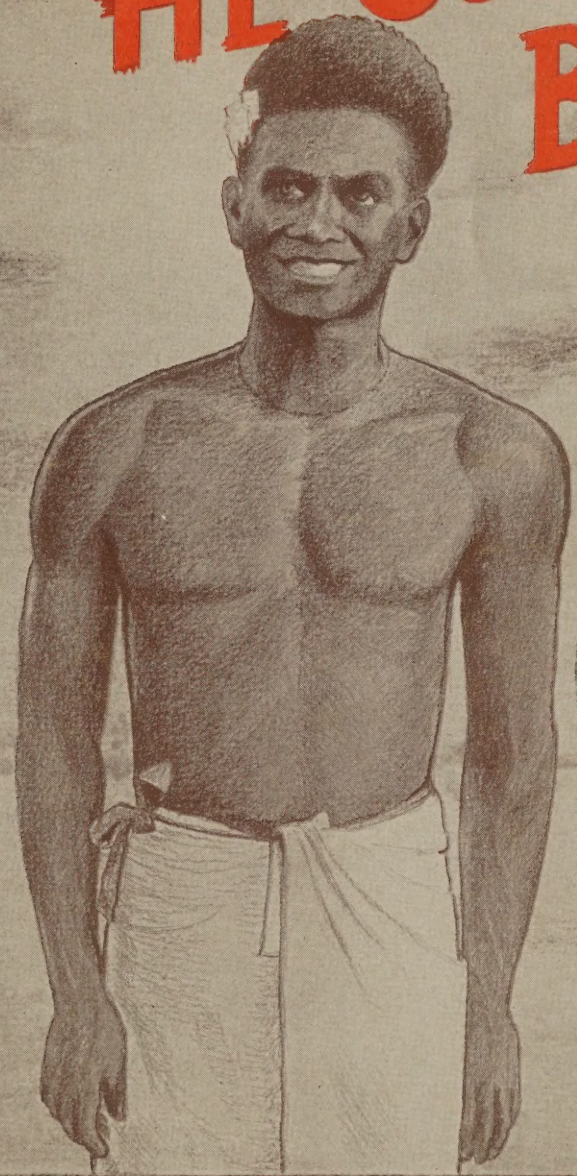


Pam
Missy Personne

American Lutheran Church

1719

MISSIONARY... HE COME BACK



**FOREIGN MISSION
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**
American Lutheran Church



N O LONGER

does the cry have the pleading call of a Macedonian: "Come over and help us." We, the American Lutheran Church, have gone over to New Guinea, to India, to carry the Gospel message of salvation through faith in Christ Jesus.

The cry is still heard, but the shrill sound of pleading has been changed to resonant tones of confidence coming from the throats of Male, Pilemon, Ud and other faithful native ministers who have preached the Gospel during the years of war. When they were asked if the missionaries would ever return, their reply, expectant, hopeful, confident was: "MISSIONARY, HE COME BACK."

But when? And to what? The first question was answered by the already historic telegram: "Doors open, send men." Some missionaries are already in New Guinea, some are on the way; others are standing by, waiting their turn to go.

What they will find upon their arrival we have tried to show you on these pages—a faithful band of Christians, shaken in faith but still standing; hopeless shambles where once stood churches, hospitals, schools, houses, dispensaries.

As the voice of the Papuan and the Indian is confident, so must our voice be resolute in reply. WE WILL COME BACK—and bring with us those things necessary to help them find and live the One True God.

Urgent

Rev. Theodore Fricke,
Commissioner of Foreign Missions



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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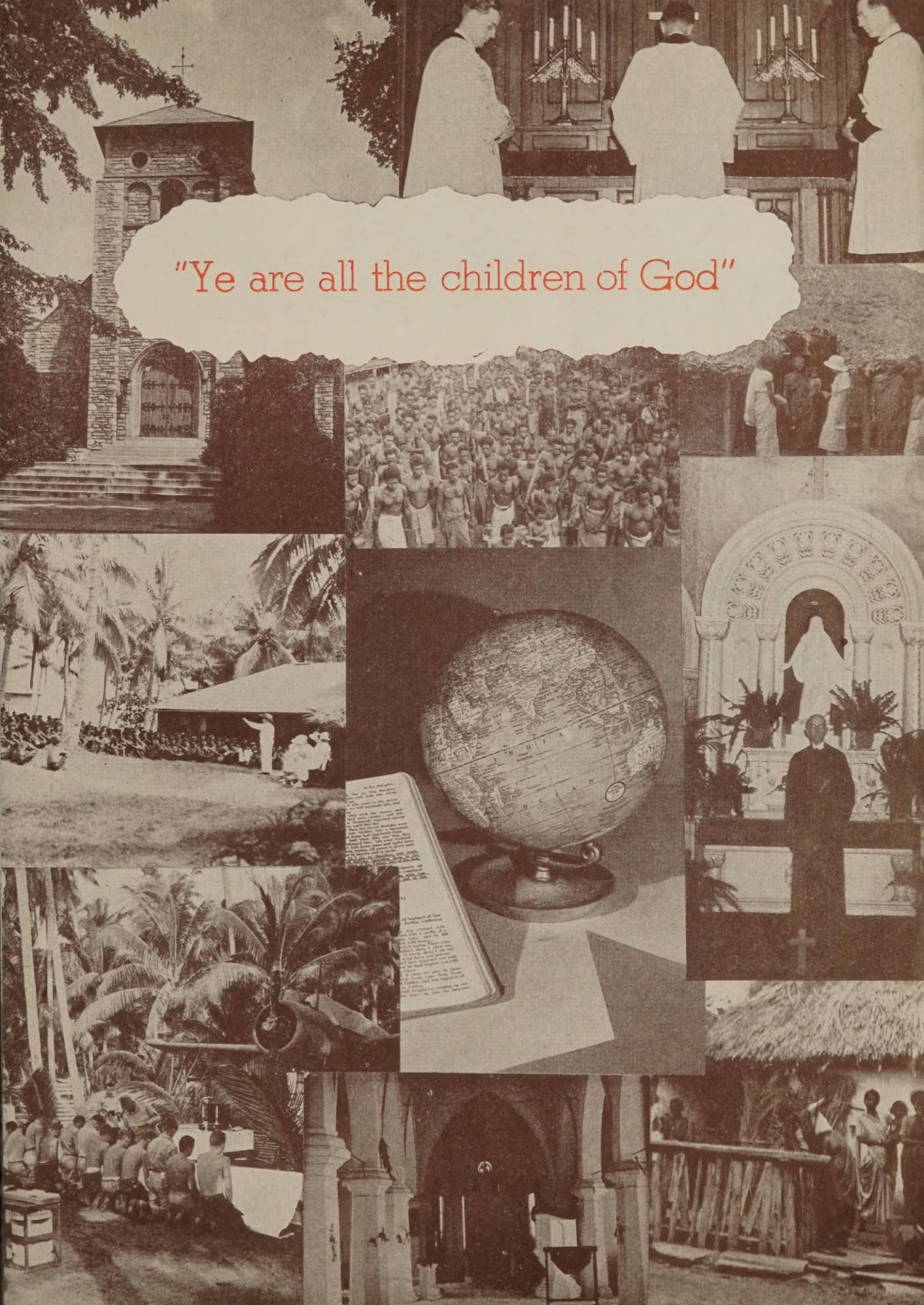
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



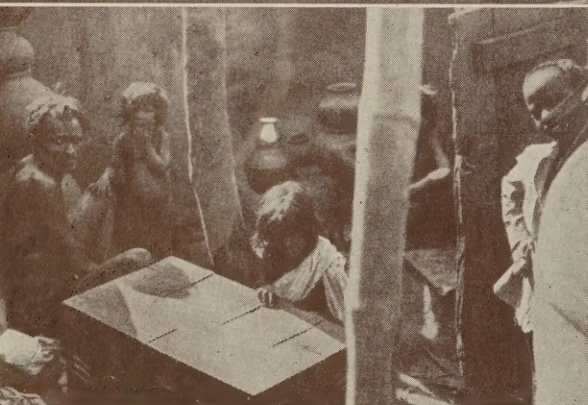
Dr. Richard Taeuber,
Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions



PROGRESS



"Ye are all the children of God"

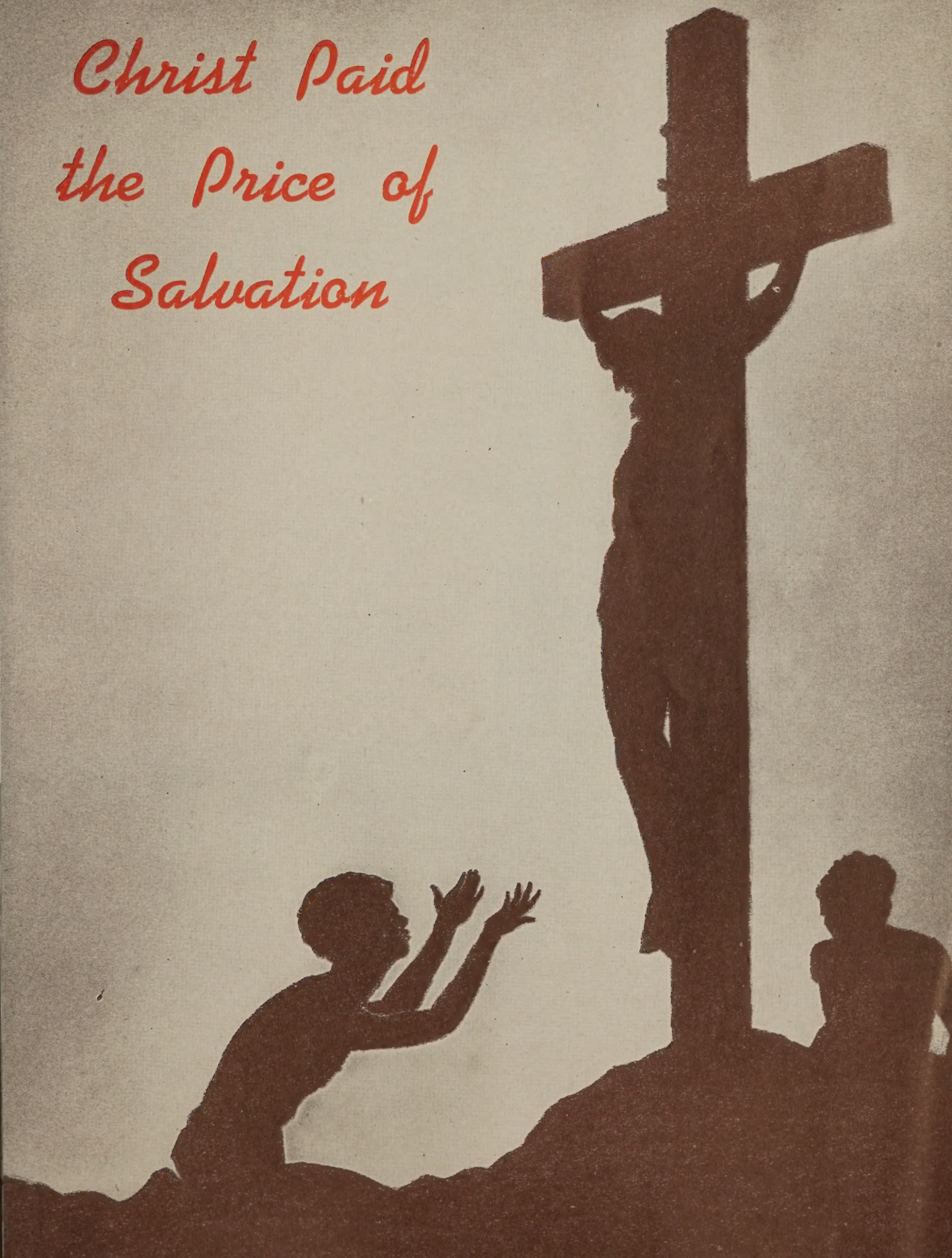


COMPARING THEIR mode of living and daily activities with ours, it becomes very apparent that the natives of New Guinea and India are not rich in material possessions. This fact does not impede the spreading of the Gospel, for—

Reading counter-clockwise, beginning upper right: Group of New Guinea native boys at Amron. New Guinea native spearing fish. Washing clothes in India. Interior of Indian dwelling. Native huts in India. Native bush house in Kerowagi district, New Guinea.



*Christ Paid
the Price of
Salvation*





INDIA has experienced the blessing of the Lord. He has prospered the work of saving souls, educating the youth and caring for the sick.

Top: The school for missionaries' children at Kodai-kanal. Center: Interior of the church at Gudur. Lower left: Operating room in the hospital at Renigunta. Lower right: Exterior of Peter Paul church at Gudur.

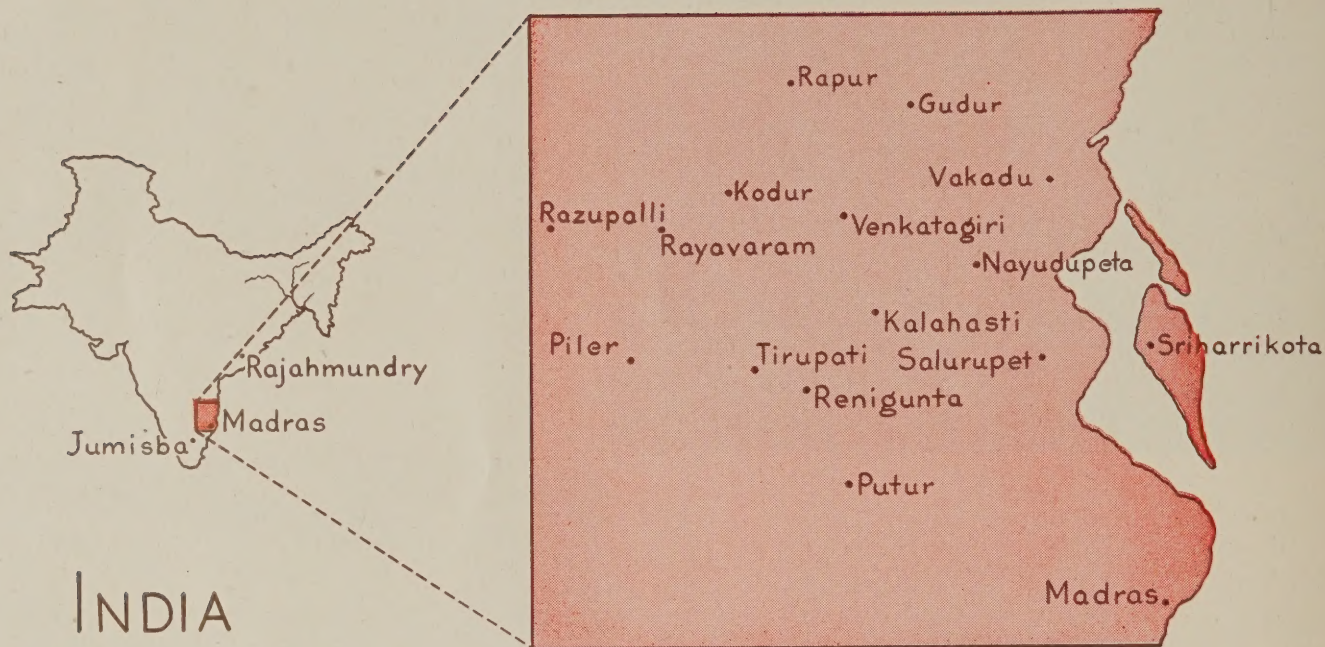




NEW GUINEA, too, has felt the hand of the Lord. The Gospel has grown in the hearts and lives of the people.

Reading clockwise, beginning upper left: Natives entering church in Bunabun area. Schoolboys leaving church services at Amron. The mission boat *Totol* which was destroyed by the Japanese. The church at Nobonob. Mission training school at Kurum; extreme left, Missionary Emil Hannemann, extreme right, Missionaries Heinrich Schamann and John Mager.





The Gospel

★ India is approximately three-fifths of the size of the United States. Our mission field covers an irregular area about 80 miles square, or two-thirds the size of the state of New Hampshire.

★ By the 1941 census, 388,000,000 people live in India. The population of our mission territory is 1,500,000, about 11,000 of whom are baptized Christians.

★ There are 225 languages and dialects used in India. Telegu, the principal language on our field, is the third ranking language, being spoken by about 50,000,000 people.

★ During the last 10 years, the number of Christians in India has increased 35%. Since 1921, when we took over the field from the Hermansburg Mission Society, 8000 souls have been won for Christ through our efforts.

★ We have 16 regularly called missionaries in India, assisted by nine native pastors, 119 native catechists, 341 native workers and teachers, serving 70 congregations. There are Christians living in 405 villages in our territory.

★ We maintain schools teaching the first five grades in 300 villages in India; an elementary school for girls (grades 1 to 8) with an enrollment of 250; a co-educational high school with about 350 pupils; an industrial school for girls where 150 of them study 3 to 6 years in cottage industries and needlecraft; a Bible training school for girls who pass the 8th grade and want to become Bible Women; a co-educational teachers' college for those who want to become teachers and evangelists; a two-year Bible course for men. We cooperate in conducting a theological seminary where our lay-preachers and pastors are trained. We also maintain a hospital and a leper colony.

★ New Guinea is the second largest island in the world, being larger than Texas and Ohio put together. The Madang district, where our field is located, is about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined.

★ The population of New Guinea is not known. In the Madang district, 117,000 are listed and it is estimated that there are 150,000 not listed. Approximately 200 white people live in the Madang district.

★ Over 300 languages and dialects have been found in New Guinea, more than 45 in the Madang district alone. Our missionaries are attempting to establish the Graged language as the church language of the territory.

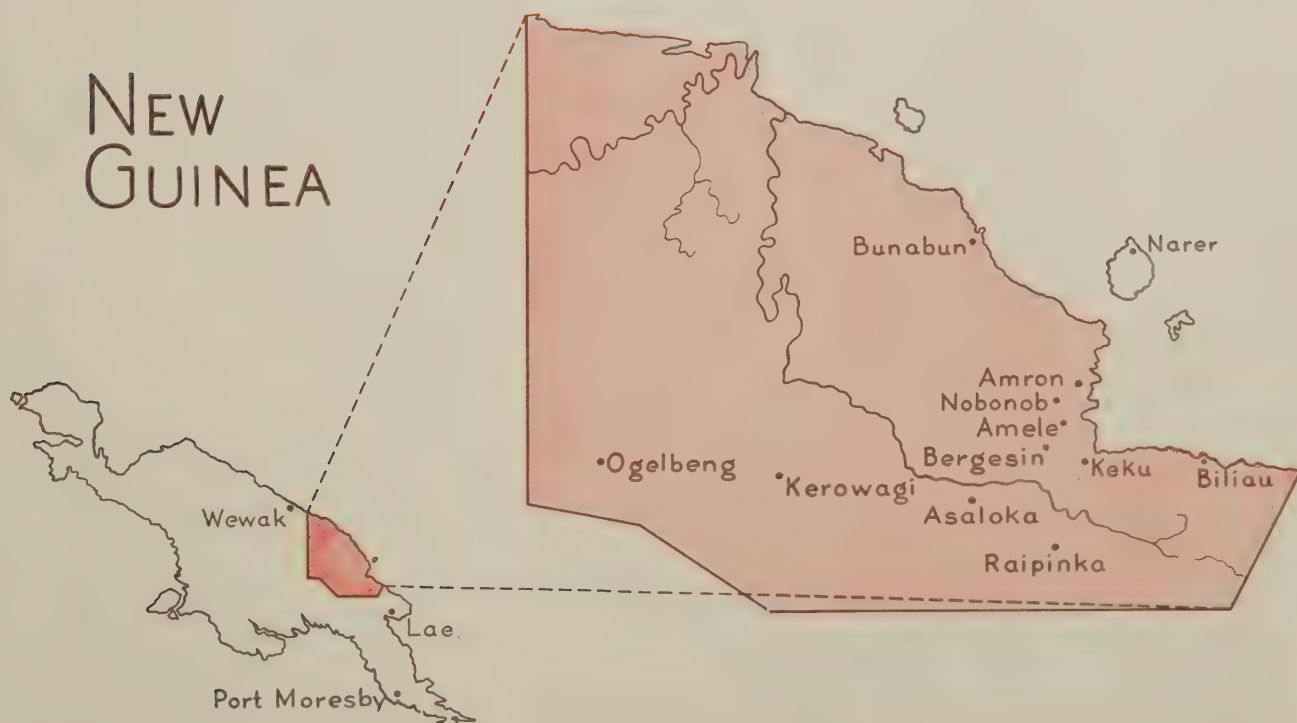
★ From 1887 to 1903 only one soul was converted on the New Guinea mission

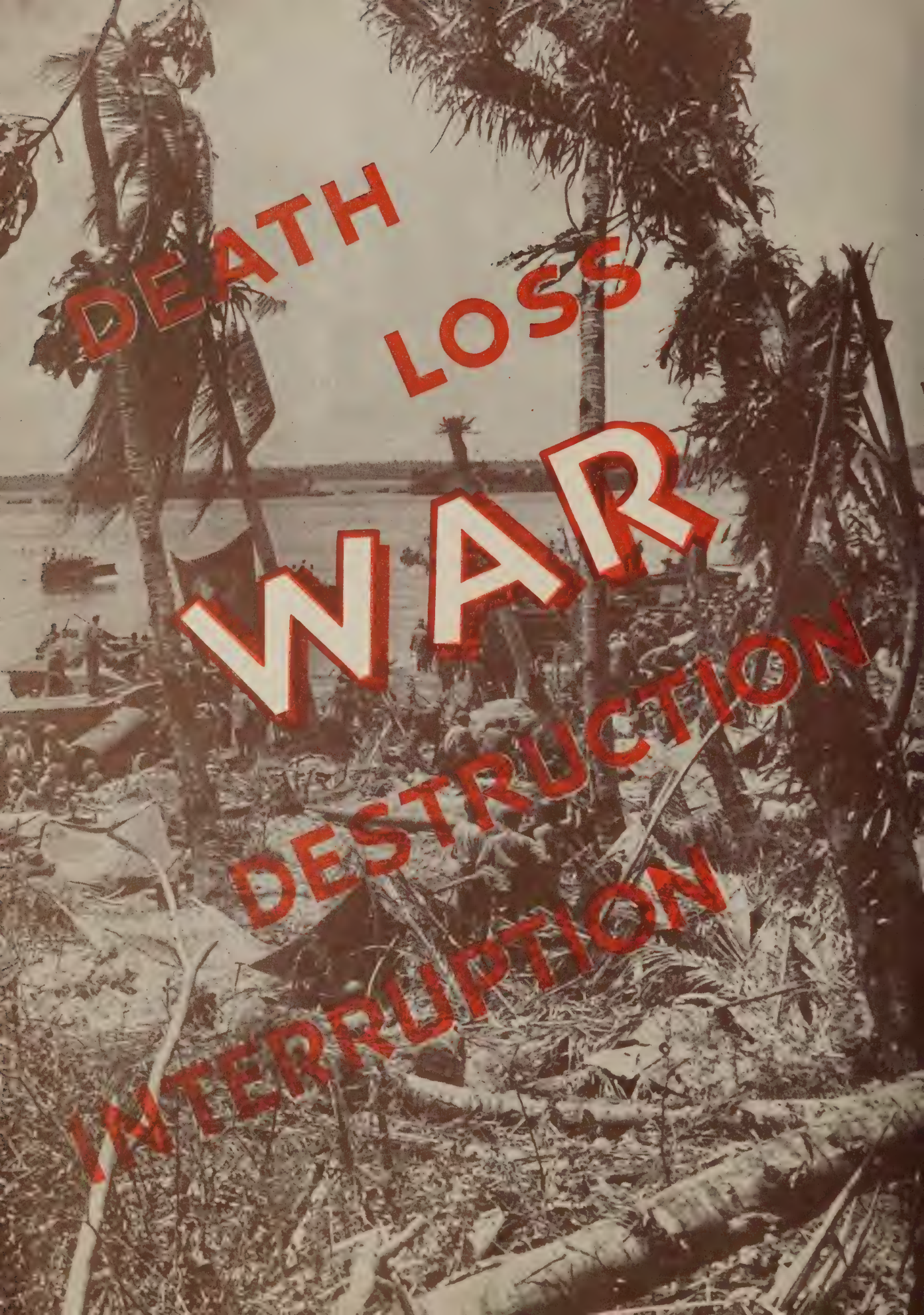
field. By 1914, there were 96 Christians; today there are over 16,000.

★ Before the war our mission staff in New Guinea consisted of 18 pastors, 14 laymen, two doctors and three nurses. More than 200 trained teachers and evangelists were at work, among them five native pastors. There were 14 main stations and hundreds of outlying stations.

★ Our New Guinea missionaries conduct over 100 Christian day schools, enrolling 2,800 boys and girls. The Central School at Amron trained native teachers and evangelists. We also conducted a school for Chinese children who live on the island. A hospital was maintained at Amele and a dispensary at each main station. To conduct industrial training, a print shop and carpenter shop were operative. Several coconut plantations were maintained by our missionaries.

Reaches Out





DEATH LOSS

WAR

DESTRUCTION

INTERRUPTION



LIVES and property are cheap to those who wage war. Even Kingdom builders and buildings are not immune to bombs and bullets.

Upper right: Chaplain Maahs and Missionaries August Bertelsmeier, Raymond Barber, Andrew Mild, John Hafermann and J. F. Mager. Upper left: The remains of Rev. Mager's home. Lower left: The main hospital building. Lower right: The church at Amele.





COMPARING scenes before and after destruction graphically shows the extent of the damage on our New Guinea field.

Above: The church at Amele, seen in the distance in the inset photograph, is nothing more than a mass of rubble after a direct bomb hit. Below: Once a hospital in the beautiful setting shown in the inset, the building has been damaged beyond any practical repair.





THOUGH some buildings can still be identified, structural damage is excessively severe. This proves the need for reconstruction.



Above: Not even recognizable is the interior of the church at Amele, shown before and after the bombing. Below: The former home of Missionary Welsch is only a shell; the Japanese removed the furnishings and totally destroyed the interior.









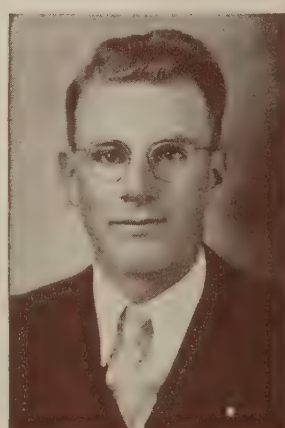
The Martyrs



Nine of our missionaries lost their lives at the hands of the Japanese; the fate of two others is still unknown. All could have escaped had they chosen to flee rather than remain with their people. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."



Reading counter-clockwise beginning at upper left: Rev. Hans Ander, Rev. Jacob Welsch, Frieda Klotzbuecher, R. N.; Walter F. Krebs, Rev. Harry Dott, Wilbur Wenz, Mrs. Alvin Kuehn, Rev. Alvin Kuehn, Capt. Theodore Radke.



India, too, is Bleeding

BUT NOT of a mortal wound. Indian missionaries have not lost their lives; our buildings have not been laid in ruins. It is easy to overlook the needs of our field in Asia.

The story of India is one of facilities deteriorated, progress retarded. The need for keeping buildings in excellent repair is much greater in India than in our land. Indian buildings, the best that we have, are constructed of hand-made, sun-baked bricks covered with stucco plaster. Almost daily rainfall, especially in the monsoon season, literally washes away the buildings unless they are constantly kept in a high state of repair.

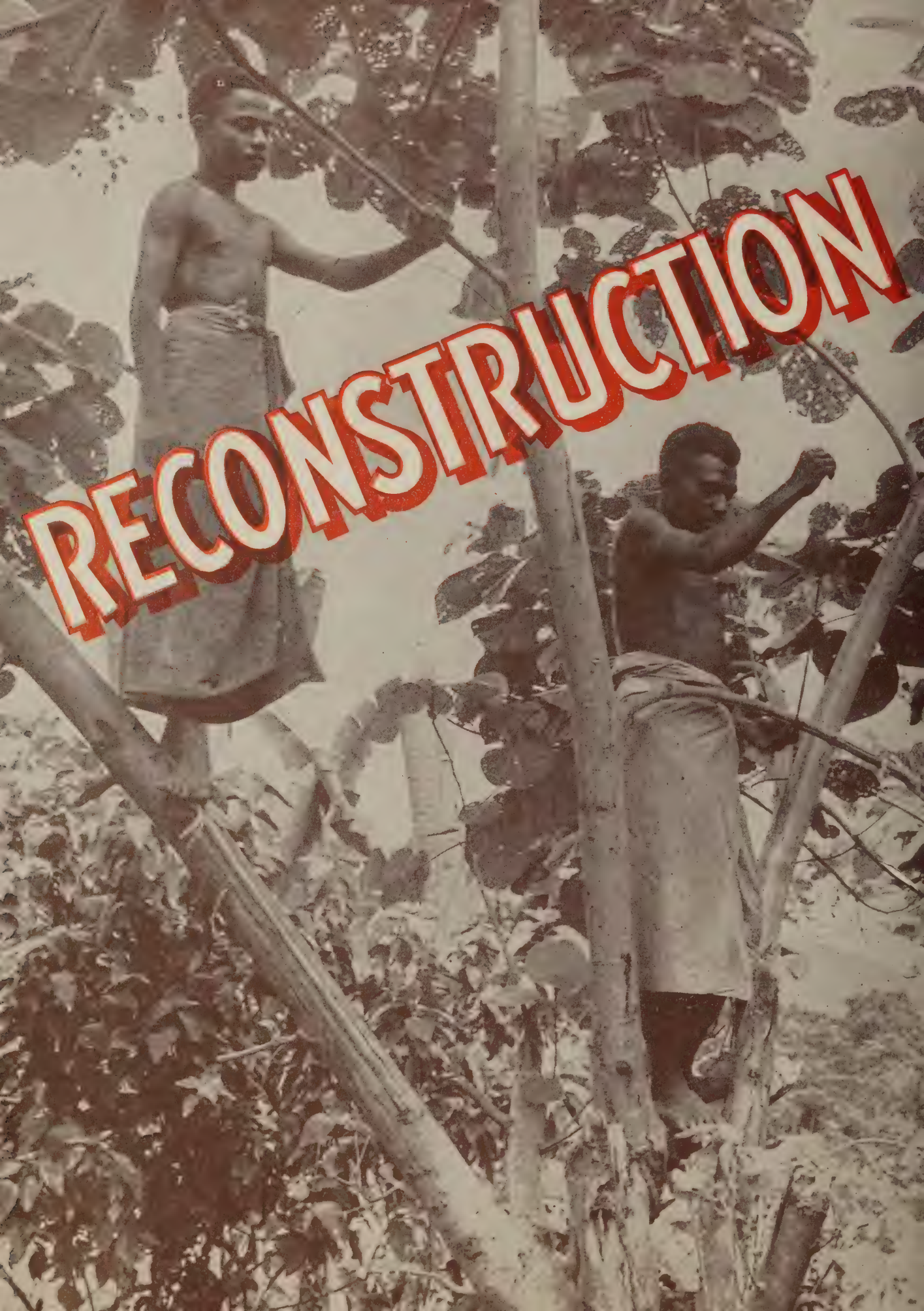
The lesser buildings are constructed of the same sun-baked brick laid in mud rather than cement and have an outer covering of only mud. Bamboo forms the roof for most of these buildings. Susceptible as they are to the rain, the termites form an equally destructible menace. About the only preventative from deterioration is frequent coats of paint. Neither paint nor lumber, nor tile to repair the roofs of our better buildings, has been available for six years.

Typical of the hardships brought about by the forced depreciation of equipment is the transportation situation. Six of our Indian missionaries have been provided with automobiles; all six cars must be replaced and two new ones added to the fleet. One of the automobiles is a 1929 model; another dates from 1931. The newest car on the field is a 1937 model. Indian roads being what they are; garages being few and far between; a tire shortage more acute than that experienced in this country—is it any wonder that some of the cars have been abandoned, unfit for further use?

The inability to make physical progress has also been forced upon our missionaries by the war. The uncertainty of the national situation, and the dangers of transportation encountered en route has made the sending of additional personnel or the granting of regular furloughs inadvisable. The critical shortage of building materials has made physical expansion of facilities, even to the point of satisfying the normal needs of a growing program, impossible. Practically every church and every institution on the mission field is in need of some sort of expansion. Opportunities to win new souls for Christ and His Kingdom are going by unaccepted because the facilities do not permit increasing contacts.

It is a serious situation when souls who are eager for the gospel and who could be brought to a knowledge of saving grace are left in darkness—because the facilities are not present to serve them. It is even more serious when those who have come to know Christ are denied the compassion they seek—because the facilities are not there to care for them.

This situation dare not continue. It will not continue if we, as the American Lutheran Church, as the mother church of the growing South Andhra Lutheran Church in India, recognize a child's need and our responsibility in meeting it.



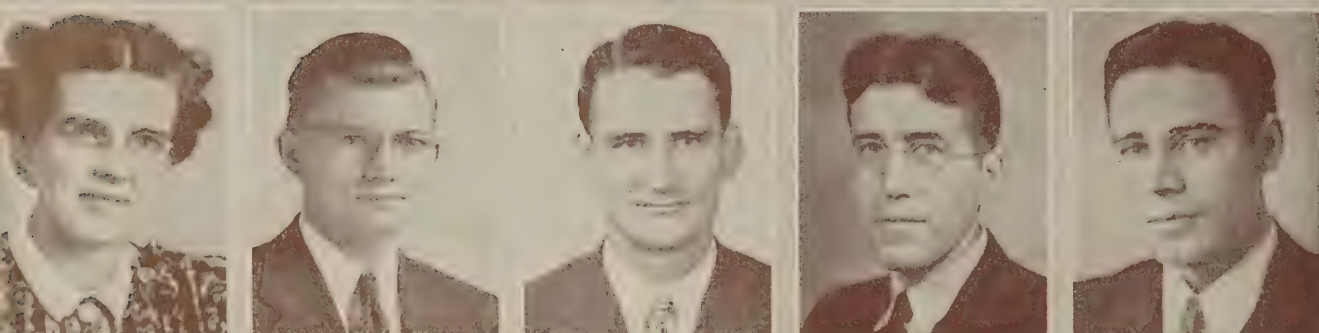
RECONSTRUCTION



Be still and know that I am God;

I will be exalted among the heathen,

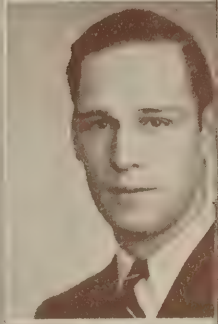
I will be exalted in the earth.





The Missionaries

Carrying the Gospel message to India and New Guinea, these are the Ambassadors for Christ, the Foreign Missionaries of the American Lutheran Church.



India

(Pictured on this page)

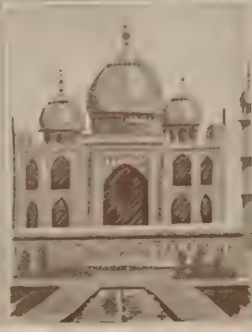
Reading counter-clockwise beginning upper left: Rev. Henry Mayer, Mildred Monke, Rev. Milton Schramm, Gertruth Kettner, Rev. Carl Schwan, Margaret Stahl, Rev. Luther Heyde, Lillian Lange, Rev. William Oberdorfer, Ruth Meyer, Rev. Waldo Egbert, Rev. William Weiss, Rev. Erwin Chell, Rev. Carl Doermann, Rev. John Schaefer, Rev. Carl Oberdorfer.



New Guinea

(Pictured on facing page)

Top row left to right: Rev. Paul Freyberg, Rev. Frederick Henkelmann (missing); Rev. Carl Schneuker, Rev. Rudolf Inselmann, Rev. Felix Doering. Second row: Rev. John Mager, Rev. Martin Heist, Rev. Herbert Hannemann, William Siemers, Rev. Albert C. Frerichs. Third row: Rev. John Kuder, Rev. Fred Scherle, Rev. Paul Fliehler (missing), Mrs. Paul Fliehler. Fourth row: Andred Mild, Mrs. Emma Radke, Rev. Gerhard Reitz, Rev. Alfred Walck, Dr. Agnes Hoeger. Fifth row: Mrs. Annie Wenz, Rev. Roland Brandt, Rev. Martin Ackermann, Ress Boettcher, Rev. John Hafermann. Bottom row: Dr. Theodore Braun, Rev. Edward Pietz, Rev. Herbert Enser, Rev. Emil Hannemann. Not pictured, Helen Sanders.





MISSIONARY WORK does not end with preaching the Word; in many cases it does not begin with preaching, either. Guided by the missionaries, the natives are taught many skills. Children are gathered into schools, older men are taught to use their hands for constructive purposes. Missionaries mold lives as well as hearts.

Top: Gathering and cleaning rice. Center: A pre-war school. Before this scene can be re-enacted, the school must be rebuilt, new books printed. Lower left: Shaving a bamboo pole. Lower right: A native boy develops skill with the bow and arrow.





BUT ALL this secular activity adds up to a glorious spiritual goal—that they might know Jesus Christ, their only Savior from sin.

Upper left: Chaplain Arnold Maahs distributing Testaments to natives. Upper right: Male, native pastor, conducting services at Tabale. Bottom: portion of school grounds at Amron.





Reconstruction . . .

WHEN the request to take photographs of our New Guinea mission stations was sent to Major Arnold M. Maahs, the Chaplain replied with perplexity: "How can I take a picture of nothing? And, believe me, when I look at a hillside where once stood one of our buildings, I see practically nothing."

Chaplain Maahs apparently figured a way out of the dilemma, for all the scenes of destruction in this book were taken by him. Of value, they show nothing; of the need for reconstruction, they show much.

When the missionaries arrive in New Guinea, where shall they live? Not one of the houses still stands. Nineteen main stations, including dwellings, dispensary, laundry, store room, cistern and farm buildings, will have to be built. The hospital, through which many natives first learned of the love of Christ by experiencing the love of Christians, is totally destroyed.

Other buildings, too, will have to be built if the work is to be continued as it was started. A "printery" is necessary to make available Bibles and Testaments, books for devotion and learning, printed in the several languages used in the Madang territory. A saw mill and work shop is one of the first requirements in the program of reconstruction. A supply house must be provided. Five school houses and an assembly hall are high on the list of needs prepared by the missionaries before their return to New Guinea.

And all these buildings require equipment—medicines, dressings, instruments; furniture, cooking utensils, water systems; printing presses, paper, binding stock; desks, chairs, typewriters; saws, hammers, planes.

The topography of New Guinea argues for the need of water craft to replace the "Totol" and "Iowa", both destroyed by the Japanese. The missionaries request a 39-ton schooner, a 6-ton pinnace and numerous row boats.

Livestock, motor vehicles, copra kilns, libraries, cobbler's machine—these are just some of the things needed to conduct successfully a mission program in an isolated spot on the earth. They all add up to the one glorious goal—spreading the gospel—which we as children of God cannot, dare not deny.

. . . . Development

THE NEEDS of India are no less pressing. The Lord has prospered our work in India. In the past 25 years, over 8000 souls in our mission territory have been won for Christ. Yet we have not constructed one building in India for 25 years!



Now is the time for development. For the past six years, when the need has been the greatest, the materials for construction have not been available. Soon they can be had. We must be prepared to provide those things necessary to the successful operation of the field.

New missionaries, some of whom have already been sent to India, have no homes in which to live. When missionaries now on furlough return, the situation will become even more acute. Some of the present mission dwellings have outlived their usefulness. Ten new "bungalows" must be erected.

Usually the financing of the erection of churches and chapels is left to the natives themselves. In India, however, there are two exceptions—Renigunta and Kodur. At Renigunta, the chapel seats 100 people; the membership of the church is over 200 souls. These can be expected to carry their share of the burden. But the church is not to be erected for them alone, for the 250 students in the high school and the staff members of the high school and hospital will use it for their spiritual abode. At Kodur, there is no chapel at the leper colony. The only place for worship is an abandoned dispensary building.

The leper colony itself is not large enough to care for those who need and deserve care. With 60 patients now in residence, many, even Christians, must be turned away. Twelve new "blocks", living units housing six lepers each, are a dire need for this colony, the only one in a radius of over 200 miles.

Our educational work is limited only by the ability to accommodate native boys and girls. Two new dormitories must be erected at the Renigunta High School; increased living quarters are a necessity at the girls' school at Gudur, the boarding school at Nayudupet, and the school for Bible Women at Tirupati. Through such institutions we not only win souls for Christ but we train natives to carry the Gospel message to their own people.

On these pages we have tried to emphasize only a few of the most pressing needs of India and New Guinea. On the next page you will find a more detailed outline of needs.

THE NEEDS

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES of the needs of our foreign fields resulted in the authorization of an appeal for \$500,000. After further studies by the missionaries themselves, budgets for proposed operational programs have been submitted. From these budgets the pressing operational requirements have been lifted for emphasis and satisfaction through the program of Foreign Mission Reconstruction and Development. It is obvious \$500,000 will not supply even the pressing needs; we submit the program for immediate attention, totalling \$742,140, confident that our love for Christ will compel us to provide those things necessary for the adequate worship of Almighty God and the effective teaching of His Word.

INDIA

At Kodaikanal	
Rest Station	
Sanitary installation	\$ 594
New bungalows	11,880
At Kodur	
Leper asylum	
12 blocks, 6 people each, @ 750 Rs.	2,970
Chapel	2,640
Hospital ward	1,980
Rebuilding houses	990
At Renigunta	
Church	3,069
High School	
Staff houses	1,320
Dormitories	1,650
Class rooms	1,320
Hospital	
Ambulance	1,188
Nurses' home	990
Compounders' houses	1,485
Writers' houses	990
Laboratory technician's home	495
Male nurses' home	990
Houses for cooks	495
Kitchen units for patients	495
Equipment	13,035
The Field in General	
New missionary bungalows	79,200
Servants' quarters at Tirupati	330
Motor cars	8,712
Tents	528
Repair of village schools	990
Miscellaneous equipment	7,425
Total	\$145,761

NEW GUINEA

Buildings	
Nineteen mission stations (including missionary's residence, laborers' and girls' houses, dispensary, latrine, laundry, storeroom, cistern, poultry house, cattle shed) ..	\$133,000
Other buildings (supply house, workshop, printery, five school houses and assembly hall, chapel at Madang, sawmill)	50,500
Equipment for	
Hospital and compound	34,995
Dispensaries at 19 stations	7,500
Central school	8,830
Workshop	5,885
Sawmill	12,900
Supply house and office	1,658
Superintendent's office	570
Printery, including paper and binding stock	19,050
Missionaries' residences	21,176
Carpenters	3,788
Ships and Boats	
39-ton schooner	50,000
6-ton launch	15,000
Row boats	2,500
Livestock	20,000
Furlough adjustments	50,000
Miscellaneous (library, motor vehicles, copra kilns, cobbler's machine, supplies)	51,700
Incidental charges (freight, duty, wharfage, handling, etc.)	107,327
Total	\$596,379

Dr. Em. Poppen,
President of the American Lutheran Church



AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COLUMBUS, OHIO

REV. EM. POPPEN, D.D.
87 EAST MAIN ST

To All My Fellow Members in the
American Lutheran Church

My dear Friends:

During the coming year, 1946, the willingness of our American Lutheran Church to show her faith by her works will be put to a hard test. The current expense budget for the various departments of the Church's work will be larger than in any previous year. We must make a much larger contribution for Lutheran World Action to help our suffering fellow-Lutherans overseas. And, on top of these efforts facing us, comes the one-time task of providing for the rehabilitation of the material resources, such as buildings, equipment, etc., in our Church's Foreign Mission work, especially in New Guinea.

We can do all that these efforts call for, and more. God has given us the means, and He never asks us to do more in and for His kingdom than we are able to do.

At this time I am writing to you in the interest of the gathering for Foreign Mission Reconstruction and Development.

First, you and I must be sure that it is a work that God wants and expects us to do, and to do promptly, now.

Secondly, we need to realize that this effort must have the full financial and moral support of every one of us. This means Church officials, District and Conference officers, Church Councils, and every member in every parish to whom God has given something to share with those who need our help. I confidently expect that the gifts of all of you will show conclusively that the American Lutheran Church is determined to go forward in Foreign Missions.

Finally, we must pray fervently and without ceasing for this ingathering, for all who have a part in promoting and lifting it, for all who are to make a contribution to it, and for all who through the years to come will enjoy its results - a rehabilitated, firmly planted Foreign Mission work of our beloved Church.

In the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ and of His brothers and sisters in our New Guinea and India mission fields, I am

Yours very faithfully,

Em. Poppen
President



Photo of globe by Ewing Galloway.

HANDS Circling the Globe

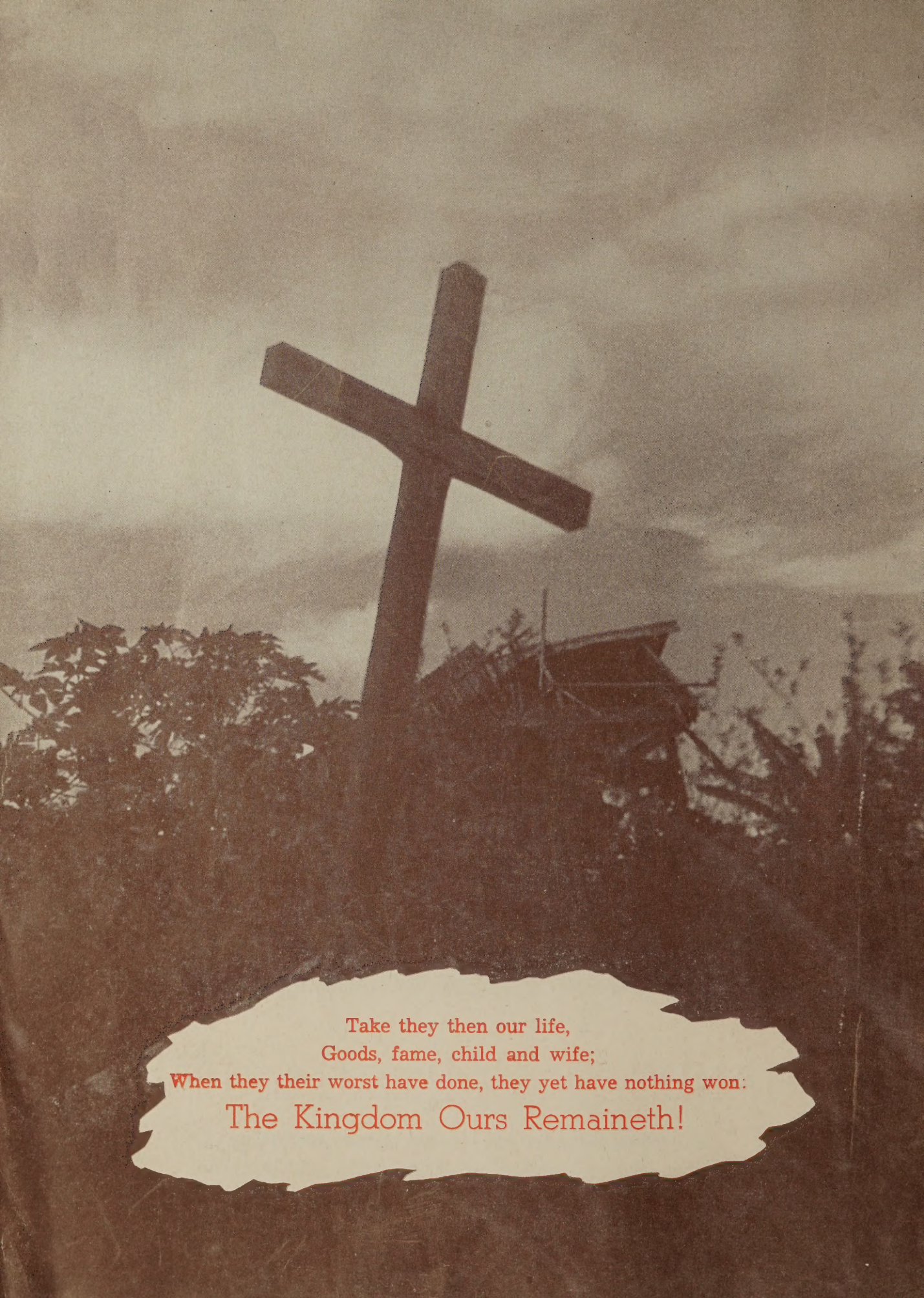
in the brotherly love of Christian to Christian, befriending
in the hour of need, encouraging in the test of faith.



Photo by Keystone views.

HANDS Raised in Prayer

petitioning that God will bless our present undertaking and
grant success to our continued efforts in India and New Guinea.



Take they then our life,
Goods, fame, child and wife;
When they their worst have done, they yet have nothing won:
The Kingdom Ours Remaineth!